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are only about 20 miles wide, and midway between their northern and southern limits flows the Gambia. Its basin was one of the hot beds of the slave export trade, and Mr. Archer says the evils of that time are still apparent in the small population, which is very industrious, but inadequate for the great task of bringing about any rapid development of this exceptionally rich river tract. Half of the book is a history of the discovery and development of Gambia to the present time. Then come detailed descriptions of the five districts into which the colony is divided, chapters on the government *régime*, including education, the hospital service, and other humanitarian work, an English-Mandingo dictionary of about 800 words and phrases, and other information. The four maps include a plan of Bathurst, the capital and seaport, and a map of the Colony and Protectorate reproduced from sheet 47 of the map of Africa compiled in the Topographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London.

The Viscous vs. the Granular Theory of Glacial Motion. By **Oswin W. Wilcox.** 23 pp. Published by the Author, Long Branch, N. J., 1906. (Price, 30 cents.)

This is an argument against the viscous theory of glacial motion, which is based on the assumption that crystalline character is incompatible with viscous fluidity. The author maintains that this argument is without force in view of the existence of crystalline liquids. He gives facts and deductions to show that the advocates of the granular theory of glacial motion have ignored the relation between the rates of accumulation and disbursal of free energy within a glacier, and that, if the conditions postulated by the advocates of the granular theory actually prevailed in nature, the forward advance of a glacier would be incredibly limited.

Cook's Handbook for Egypt and the Sudan. By **E. A. Wallis Budge.** Second Edition. xx and 911 pp., 9 Maps (1 in Pocket), numerous Illustrations, and Index. Thomas Cook & Sons, London and New York, 1906. (Price, \$3.25.)

This edition suggests that scarcely any part of the world is changing more rapidly in some aspects than Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The progress of archæological research has helped to swell the volume to 911 pp. The extension of irrigation facilities, the places and monuments now more easily accessible to tourists, and development in the Sudan with tourist travel extending up the Nile by steamer to within five degrees of the equator, have also helped to enlarge the volume. The book is replete with information of all kinds, from the history and antiquities of Egypt to the British financial policy. Mr. Budge, the author, is the Keeper of the Egyptian and Syrian antiquities in the British Museum and is thoroughly competent for the preparation of such a work.

La Carrière d'un Navigateur. Par **Albert Ier Prince de Monaco.** Second Edition. viii and 406 pp., 2 Maps. Monaco, 1905.

All who read this book will feel better acquainted with the Prince of Monaco. His scientific work has shown much of the man as an indefatigable student of the sea. This book not only informs us more fully of his scientific vocation and of the temperament and aspirations that gradually led him into it, but we also learn much of his views, his philosophic notions, and his conviction that life is too serious to be spent in frivolity, a thought that was at the basis of his determination to be a sailor and an oceanographer. A philosophical vein